

**Table 2. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, median days away from work<sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors<sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders<sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Nevada, 2006**

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All selected parts	3,650	38.4	6	4.9
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	50	0.5	8	21.0
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	0.5	8	21.0
private industry	2 Trunk	2,830	29.8	6	5.0
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	470	4.9	15	8.0
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	50	0.5	8	21.3
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	0.5	8	21.3
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	2,000	21.0	5	5.3
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	500	5.3	6	7.8
private industry	231 Lumbar region	1,370	14.4	4	5.8
private industry	232 Thoracic region	70	0.7	5	18.4
private industry	238 Multiple back regions	60	0.6	4	20.1
private industry	24 Abdomen	220	2.4	17	10.7
private industry	240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	0.6	5	20.4
private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	140	1.5	30	13.0
private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	20	0.2	15	30.5
private industry	2451 Peritoneum	20	0.2	24	34.4
private industry	25 Pelvic region	90	0.9	10	16.0
private industry	254 Groin	70	0.7	10	17.9
private industry	3 Upper extremities	320	3.3	4	9.3
private industry	31 Arm(s)	170	1.8	2	11.9
private industry	311 Upper arm(s)	20	0.2	12	34.3
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	50	0.5	42	22.2
private industry	313 Forearm(s)	90	1.0	1	15.8
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	90	1.0	8	16.0
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	20	0.2	9	32.2
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	20	0.2	3	33.0
private industry	4 Lower extremities	290	3.1	10	9.5
private industry	41 Leg(s)	220	2.3	10	10.7
private industry	410 Leg(s)- unspecified	20	0.2	132	38.2
private industry	412 Knee(s)	190	2.0	10	11.5
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	60	0.6	2	19.7
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	150	1.6	6	12.7
state government	All selected parts	50	16.8	4	9.5
state government	2 Trunk	30	10.6	9	12.6
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	20	7.5	7	15.3
state government	231 Lumbar region	20	7.5	7	15.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007